

# The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



"The union of states—the union of lands—  
The union of States—no man can sever—  
The union of lands—the union of hands—  
And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., January 25, 1865.

Louis McGABEY is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address is San Francisco, California.

C. S. Husband, of New Haven, Connecticut, is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in that State.

## Advance In our Charges for Subscriptions.

In consequence of the increased cost of paper, ink, wages, fuel, and other materials, the Proprietor of the KNOXVILLE WHIG has been compelled to advance the price of subscriptions and advertising.—This step has been taken reluctantly, but from absolute necessity, and after mature deliberation. We have had either to do this or suspend publication, and we know that our Union friends don't want our paper to stop. A few facts stated may serve as an excuse for this reform.

The paper has sold down to us here, before the rebellion, at \$1 per year, now cost us ELEVEN DOLLARS.

*Link is double; labor is double; firewood is double;* and all we purchase to live upon, or carry on the office, costs twice or thrice the prices paid before the rebellion. We were the first Publisher in East Tennessee, in 1839, to put down a weekly paper to two dollars per year, and we have been the last to raise it to a higher rate. As soon as circumstances will justify it, we will return to old prices. This war will be put down in the course of the year 1865, and then the country will be relieved of the high prices which are draining the resources of business men, and we shall be among the first to return to the old rates.

In future we must have THREE DOLLARS per year; and those sending us ONE OR TWO DOLLARS, will have the paper furnished for a third or fourths of a year. Our advertising rates will be advanced in proportion. In the meantime we solicit the continued support of the friends of the Government and the enemies of the Rebellion; and in turn, we promise to fight for the one, and the other, until victory parades upon our standard.

W. G. Brownlow,  
Editor and Proprietor.

November 16th, 1864.

## New Crimes and Charges.

Since the partialities of our Union friends have led them to confer upon us the nomination for Governor, those who did not approve the nomination as warmly as they do the acts of Jeff Davis, have made the remarkable discovery that we have conspired with certain Federal officers to sacrifice Union widows and their children, and that we have caused the late military changes to be made in this District. Neither to procure votes, nor to gratify the vain desires of such enemies, can we stoop to defend ourselves in such cases. The truth is—and we desire to be candid—we neither want the friendship or votes of any set of men enough to make such chancers fools enough to believe them.

So far as I am concerned, coming from rebels and rebel sympathizers, let them all cut loose—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart." Let the kennel be unloosed—all the pack—from the sobering hound of the Richmond confederacy to the growling cur of Constitutional Union training—let them all bark at once. While this unholy alliance of traitors are doubling on us, and expiring from the venom of their own fangs, they will not be working on better men.

We have some of the *meanest* rebels in Tennessee that are to be found anywhere, and we have some who sympathize with them, and seek in every way to serve them, who are several degrees meaner than they are. The violet and blackest-hearted of the Sepoys would spurn these traitors, regarding an association with them as contaminating; the most treacherous Malay would regard them with scorn; the whitest-livered wretch that ever ran from the battlefield would despise their proctery. Put these devils in what position you will, all the bas traits of our ungodly nature—desert, cruelty, selfishness, envy, malice, hate, thefts, murders, seem to have taken a more debased and disgusting form in the characters and persons of these miscreants, and all these have mingled with a degree of treachery, which is not human—scarcely animal.

Come, you cowards rebels and mulish traitors, try your heads upon us, in connection with some new and greater charge. Cast you, with your large corruption fund, bribe some one to swear that we have robbed a bank! Can't you convict us of horse-stealing? Prove counterfeiting upon us? You have not made out a case plain enough to keep loyal men from supporting us for Governor, and if something is not done, we really expect to be elected. And when these rascals are convicted by our courts of high crimes, and sent to the penitentiary, we may be slow to pardon them out.

## Releasing Rebels.

We have a class of Union men who devote their time and talents, and use the influence they are not entitled to, in affecting the release of rebels, either held in prison or under bonds for their good behavior. No matter how vile they may have been, no matter how many men they may have contributed to murder—how many families they may have assisted in reducing to poverty, starvation and ruin—the miserable plot is set up, they have suffered enough, or they have reformed!

We never join in these half-horse and half-alligator petitions, and we never will. We meet every day the same wretches and naked orphans of Union men made such by the acts and influences of these scoundrels. Our sympathies are with these sufferers, and our hatred is intense towards the devils who caused them, and brought on our troubles. We have our opinion of the patriotism of men who stand ready to serve every rebel arrested, and we are free to express that opinion on all occasions.—We say to the loyal men of the country, mark all such men, and treasure up their acts of perfidy in all time to come.

If gentlemen want a Governor elected who will use the influence of his position to favor rebels, active, infamous rebel leaders, who assisted in bringing on this war, and this infernal rebellion, they had better bring out a candidate, and not vote for the Editor of this paper. We will not serve any such pack of traitors, or even those who sympathize with them. We are for punishing traitors and making treason odious. And in this we represent the loyal men of Tennessee.

## The Trade Regulations.

We are now authorized to issue Trade Store Permits for Knoxville, to the extent of \$250,000 per month, or of three millions per annum. This will supply the demand, but we must confine the trade to loyal men, and rebels have no right to expect a showing.

It seems that pallid as often as we may, and as definitely as we can, we can never make some stupid and inconsiderate persons understand the Trade Regulations for East Tennessee. Men come and supply for permits to sell goods at Charleston, at Cincinnati, at Sweetwater, at Cleveland, at Tazwell, at Strawberry Plains, and at various other points; and they bring letters urging us to give them permits for this, that, and the other locality. Now, the law is, that the Major General commanding the department shall agree with the Treasury Agent as to what towns shall be opened to trade, and that permits shall not be granted for any but those points agreed upon. We have published again and again that the towns opened to trade in this department are Athens, Philadelphia, London, Kingston, Knoxville, Concord, Clinton and Jacksborough—*sight* in all, and no *sight*, and *no where else*. Well, men wanting to embark in trade now understand matters? If they want permits in one of these towns where the amount allowed is not taken up, and will apply, and establish their loyalty, they can have them.

## Prentiss and the Rebels.

Certain letters were captured during the late Stoneman raid into Virginia, and among them the following, addressed to one Bruce, rebel Congressman from Kentucky:

JOURNAL OFFICE.  
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1864.

Hon. F. M. Bruce:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 16th of November, addressed from Madison, Georgia, to me, Mr. Prentiss of Abingdon, has been sent to me by your wife. I have written to her to tell her how much I thank you, but perhaps you may one day know the full extent of my gratitude.

I have given aid to many Confederate prisoners, and I will give aid to many more if opportunity offers. If you see Clarence, you can say to him that I omit no chance of serving those who serve with him and love him. I wish he would write to us. Say to him that his silence is almost unkind.

May God reward you, Mr. Bruce, for all your goodness. Forever your friend,

GRANGER D. PRENTISS.

Mr. Prentiss republishes this letter, acknowledging it to be genuine—and does not regret having written it. He says that he has given pecuniary aid to many Confederate prisoners, and expects to give aid to more. Gentlemen have a right to add the sides they are on. This document needs no further ventilation.

## Change of Military Commanders.

Brig. Gen. Ammon, having resigned the command of this Military District, and retired to private life, Brig. Gen. Davis Tilson succeeds to the command. Gen. Tilson is a just man, firm and straight-forward, and dares do his duty. He is a popular man with loyal men, and will only be disappointed by those who have niggard on the brain.

Some may object to him because he does not allow an indiscriminate traffic in whisky, but all good and true men will endorse his honest and noble discharge of the duties required of him by the Army Regulations. He is among the best Engrossers in the service, and in the creation of these imminent sacrifices he has saved the Government millions of dollars, by working the slaves and prisoners. To appreciate Gen. Tilson a man must know what he has done. Our military authorities know his worth.

## Notorious News.

While in Nashville, at the State Convention we saw and conversed with Bishop Clark of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he informed us that he would hold a Conference in Knoxville for the purpose of reorganizing the scattered forces of the Methodist Church between the middle and east of May. Due notice of the time will be given, however, by the Bishop through our papers and those who wish to unite with the loyal wing of the Church can be on hand. Our loyal people will rejoice at the prospect of being severed from that body of death, known as the Methodist Church, South. The leading men went into their rebellious and are little better now than other guerrilla bushwhackers, and demoralized drinkers of moon whisky.

**Let us Stop this Amnesty Swearing.**

We have made too free use of the Amnesty Oath in this place. It has become both common and unclean, on account of its frequent use. Men under *oaths* have no right to the Amnesty Oath. Men under indictment by the courts of the country for treason have no right to the oath, and when it is administered to such, it is in violation of the spirit and letter of the law of Congress. Where the oath is administered in good faith, and lived up to, it ought to be kept, and the parties respected and protected. But some of the scoundrels who are serving the rebel cause have taken it only as a cloak to their operations. Others, and not a few, have taken it as the means of saving their property. They have no other use for the oath than this.

## More Murders and Robberies.

A large gang of rebel thieves, under the command of the depraved Captain May, of the rebel cavalry, have been operating in Bradley county and the country east of there. They murdered an old man, Mrs. Johnson, living on Coopersburg Creek, and afterwards burned his house. These thieves are concentrating in the southern parts of Monroe and McMinn counties.

We hear of similar outrages in the counties above us by Asaugh's villainous troops. These abandoned rebels must be met and undone at their own game. Let our men come to take them prisoners, and dispose of them as all such villains ought to be disposed of. They have dodged death, cheated the grave, and swindled the devil long enough.

## Thieves About.

There are gangs of thieves in our city, prowling about day and night, and seeking what they may devour. They are digging under smoke-houses, robbing corncribs, breaking into stores, and stealing clothes off of flint and fence. These worthless rascals ought to be ferreted out, and worked upon, the fortifications for twelve months to come. Our advice to private families is to shoot them down like dogs when they catch them in the act of stealing—No matter whether white or black, send lead after them, and send them to some other country.

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## Speech of Governor Johnson, AT THE CAPITOL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

On the *Proposed Amendment to the Constitution*.

The Governor recited the Hail at about half-past seven o'clock, and immediately took the stand.

He was present himself to hold a conversation with his friends on the present condition of the State, and foretold them that he had no prepared speech to make, nor any design to address them in the capacity of a member of the Convention. His sole purpose was to tender them a few words of sage advice and sound advice, which might possibly profit them in their deliberations on the spot, which would be the difficulties of the members in their capacity of a member of the Convention. His sole purpose was to tender them a few words of sage advice and sound advice, which might possibly profit them in their deliberations on the spot, which would be the difficulties of the members in their capacity of a member of the Convention. His sole purpose was to tender them a few words of sage advice and sound advice, which might possibly profit them in their deliberations on the spot, which would be the difficulties of the members in their capacity of a member of the Convention.

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